

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON

EDITOR

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-Class matter.
Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.
Subscription Rates:

Per Month \$.25 Per Month, Foreign \$.35
Per Year \$3.00 Per Year, Foreign \$4.00
Payable Invariably in Advance.
CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : NOVEMBER 23

WHAT OF THE NEEDS OF THE TIMES.

Next summer the first ship will pass through the Panama Canal. Within a few months the great work will be so far towards completion as to be put to practical test. Almost before we know it, the first Panama Canal ship will be steaming into Honolulu harbor.

It is in preparation for this that the mayor and supervisors to take their seats on the first of January next must work. It is to prepare the Territory for the greatest event in its history that the legislature of 1913 must bend its energy.

In view of what is to be done for this Territory and this city, how discouraging it is to know that the every thought, almost, of the recently elected officials has to do with the petty patronage soon to be in their hands. From none of the elected officials, either before or since the election, has come a suggestion of a plan for the general betterment of Hawaii or Honolulu. We hear the advocates of more wages for road laborers, loud in their shouts; we know that the midnight incandescents are being burned in an effort to straighten out the puzzle of how twelve lunaships are to be distributed among forty party workers; we harken while the clamor goes up for "a clean sweep" of Republican job-holders, not because of incompetency or because the Democrats have some defined policy that only their own men can carry through but simply because they want Democratic names on the payroll.

Poor Hawaii! Poor Honolulu, if those who are to be in charge for the next two years have no broader policies and wider views than their post-election ennuies, meetings and rallies have indicated.

WIRELESS FOR SACRED CITY.

Certainly the pace of the world is rapid today. It is only a few years since Colonel Younghusband led the first expedition of white men into the sacred city of Lhasa, yet now comes the news that a wireless station is to be built there, to bring that city into instant communication with Peking. The matter has been under consideration by the Chinese government for some months, but has just been made public in the report submitted to the national council by the minister of communications. The report says that \$1,500,000 had been set aside to erect telegraphic lines in Mongolia and Thibet, but that as the political conditions in each country are threatening it is proposed to install wireless stations now at Urga, Mianstai and Kobdo in Mongolia and at Chamdo, Batang and Lhasa in Thibet. Tenders will be called for for the installation of the system at once.

BROAD ROAD POLICY REQUIRED.

Progressive and proper is the scheme to open up the back blocks of the Palama district by a series of new streets and to provide that section of the city with a water, sewer and drainage system. The swamp and taro district of Palama is one of the menaces to the city's health and any legitimate public assistance that can be given to the owners of these lands whereby they may be reclaimed for building purposes should not be begrudged by the taxpayers at large. All Honolulu, and all Hawaii for that matter, is interested in the reclamation of the lowlands within the city limits, in Palama and elsewhere. Epidemic-favoring spots must be eliminated before the port will be reasonably sure of escaping periodic quarantine and quarantines are expensive, not only to the ones directly interested in Honolulu but to all the people of the Territory.

We believe that it is not proper, however, to make of the Palama reclamation and street-opening an individual project. We believe that it should come as one of the several similar projects to be carried out between Diamond Head and Moanalua and that the efforts towards Palama improvement should be directed towards the passage of a general improvement district law. Everything that is required for Palama in the way of "sanitary streets" and all that these include can be accomplished under a general law, while such a measure will allow for like and for other improvements in other sections of the city. The principle of the frontage tax for street improvement must be adopted here and we take the stand that it is a waste of good time to argue on the particular needs of Palama when the same arguments may be advanced on behalf of a measure for the general good of the whole city.

Owing to the growth of Honolulu and the demand for better roads that has come, it is not within the power of the city to rebuild and maintain all the streets out of current revenues. It is possible, of course, to so increase taxes as to provide a sufficient fund, but such a method would prove generally unsatisfactory for obvious reasons. Were a taxpayer to know that the money he contributes in taxes for road purposes would be expended directly on the improvement of the road before his own property and that he would be consulted in regard to the style of road to be built with that money, he would have decidedly fewer objections to paying the tax, and this is practically what the frontage tax system provides. Were such a system in force here, the property-owners in Palama could go ahead with their street-opening, the municipality securing the funds for them on a bond issue at a low rate of interest and giving time for the repayment of the bonds by providing a sinking fund from the taxes collected. In the same way, the other districts of the city could proceed with their necessary street improvements. The maintenance of the streets would remain with the city's road department and, if the need for carrying on new construction were taken away from that department, and that new construction properly done, the city could maintain the streets as they should be from the ordinary revenues.

The present road policy in Honolulu is unsatisfactory, illogical and out of date. We need a new policy and when adopting it we should see that it is broad in application and not limited to any one section of the city.

HONOLULU'S CRIPPLED POLICE FORCE.

From a police standpoint, Honolulu has trebled in size during the past four years. The coming of some four thousand soldiers for the local garrisons is only one of the several things that have added to the work of the guardians of the peace, and this is not said by way of any reflection upon the general character of the enlisted men. One of the new elements that has been added to the community is the Filipino colony, the worst among whom have gravitated towards Honolulu. The lawless among the Russian immigrants have taken up their residence in the city's slums, while the increase in the general prosperity of the city has attracted here a comparatively large number of the undesirable of the coast ports of the Orient and of America. We believe these facts to be indisputable.

Yet, strange as it may seem to those unfamiliar with the matter, Honolulu has been forced to get along during the past four years with a smaller police force than at any time during the past fifteen years. The larger the city and the more complex the population, the fewer police officers, appears to be the rule. Anyone who cares to hunt up the police statistics and compare the numbers of men and the size of the payrolls during the Brown administration with the statistics of the Jarrett administration will be struck with the paradox presented.

Under these circumstances it is wholly unfair to dwell upon the minor shortcomings of the Honolulu police as at present constituted, or to blame the head of the police administration because he can not properly carry out all the provisions of all the laws. Major crime in Honolulu is kept at a minimum, except for those crimes against girls and women in which the prosecution is lacking and the courts lenient. It takes the available brains of the department to deal with these graver crimes, both in the work of detection for offenses committed and in the work of prevention, the latter being decidedly the most important although the part for which the least credit on the part of the general public is given. That there is laxity in the carrying out of laws and ordinances dealing with minor offenses is only to be expected under the circumstances.

There is not a city from Vancouver to San Diego on the Pacific Coast which has not in proportion to its population three police officers in every one in Honolulu, and the individual pay there is better than here. There, too, the police officers are more or less under the civil service. Here they are perforce in politics and politics of the smallest kind.

When Sheriff Jarrett is given full support in his work, when he is provided with an adequate force of men and sufficient money to properly run his

department, and when, as he has urged, the men of the department are assured that their tenure of office depends wholly upon their efficiency and not at all upon their political activities, then will be the time to criticize if he does not make good. Expecting anyone to accomplish more than the possible is foolish.

WILSON AND THE SUGAR TARIFF.

The Los Angeles Times, which was the leading Wilson organ in Southern California, or, rather, was the strongest anti-Roosevelt organ, urged the voters of the State to support the Democratic nominee because an administration under him would be more favorable to the sugar producers than another Roosevelt administration. In summing up the situation, on the morning of election day, the Times said:

So far as the tariff is concerned the industries of California have less to suffer from a Democratic than from a Bull Moose victory. Democrats do not propose free trade; they propose a tariff for revenue only. Between free trade and a revenue tariff the difference is as wide as that between Teopions Karl and integrity.

Take sugar, for instance. In 1910 we consumed 3,350,355 tons, of which there was made in the United States only 450,595 tons, and there was imported 2,900,260 tons. The duties paid on importations amounted to about twenty millions of dollars. A tariff for revenue only would not include placing sugar on the free list, for that would be to cut off revenue from sugar altogether, and would not benefit consumers, for the American beet-sugar industry, as well as the cane-sugar industry in Louisiana and Hawaii, would be destroyed, while the price of foreign sugars would be advanced. Notwithstanding this fact Progressive Congressman Kent voted for free sugar. His vote was not for a protective tariff, or for a tariff for revenue only. It was a vote for the benefit of the sugar trust only.

NO HAIR-TRIGGER LEGISLATION POSSIBLE.

The sooner the business interests of the country can know the tariff intentions of the to-be Democratic administration the better. The sooner the uncertainty is over, the sooner business can adjust itself to whatever changes there are to be and the sooner the halting wheels of industry can be set at full speed again. For this reason, it is best that the special session in April should come. Hawaii, among the other places, is vitally concerned in the outcome of the promised Democratic revision of the tariff, although it is highly improbable that any attempt to pass a free sugar bill would be successful. The Democrats have not secured a senate majority to make such a measure possible, or even probable.

The details of the election to reach Honolulu yesterday indicate that the Democrats will have a majority of either one or two in the senate, including three members pledged to oppose any free sugar bill or any bill likely to seriously cripple the sugar producing industry in the mainland cane and sugar beet districts, which opposition will ensure Hawaii a fair measure of protection for her staple crop. On any legislation, for that matter, the Democratic margin in the senate will be so small as to make certain that there will be no hair-trigger legislation of any kind.

As far as the triumphant Democracy is concerned it augurs well that this is so. The senate will stand like a lion in the pathway of rash and headstrong operations. But if there is even one Democratic majority, or a majority with the casting vote of the Vice-President, responsibility in legislative matters rests with the party that is to be in power for the next four years. A recalcitrant Democratic senator or two, however, will be able to block the program and there will be plenty of recalcitrants. Such golden opportunities have not fallen to those of the Democratic faith in the upper branch of congress for many, many moons.

And numerous estimable gentlemen will be stepping out in the role of political highwaymen. They will demand that the new President stand and deliver. They will undertake to head off many a measure and to get through many a measure, which they personally favor but which the senate may not regard with particular enthusiasm. Upon these worthies will be one salient check. That will be about a dozen Progressive senators, some of them nominally affiliated with the Republican party, but in sympathy with much that the Democratic party is undertaking.

It is fortunate for the victorious party that it has trained and seasoned leaders in the house of representatives. After March 4 next the Republicans there will be only a handful, not enough to make any great impression as an opposition. Speaker Clark and Leader Underwood have a mighty task ahead to hold the wild colts there. While all the dire predictions are issuing let it be said here in the interest of fairness and accuracy, that Underwood and Clark will probably be equal to the task. The Democratic recruits in the house membership will be some fifty odd, but the older membership has been under discipline for nearly two years and should, with good leadership, be able to keep the forces steady. This status and the close party vote in the senate give the Democrats something to be really thankful for at this juncture, beyond the fact that they have won the presidency.

There are elements that would ordinarily make for discord. Some time will be necessary for them to develop, if they develop at all. President-elect Wilson, if he is to be successful, must keep the divergent interests of his party in congress under hand. He must "get along" with Speaker Clark and Leader Underwood and with the Democratic leaders in the senate, whom ever events bring to the front there. The President-elect has a reputation for getting along well with men. This characteristic should stand him in good stead. He will need great tact and patience in that regard.

It used to be almost axiomatic that Presidents and Speakers of the house could not get along well together, even when they were of the same political party. In more modern times there was Speaker Reed. He did not drive well with President Harrison, nor, later, with President McKinley. Speaker Cannon, a valiant old figure, who has just gone down to defeat in his Danville, Illinois, district, did not get along together with President Roosevelt nor with President Taft. However, Mr. Cannon was tactful and he made out at the White House better than some of his predecessors had done.

Speaker Clark had no reason to quarrel with President Taft in a personal way. Of course they differed politically and expected to do so from the start. But he feels that he has a grievance because the Baltimore convention, after giving him a bare majority, did not make it a two-thirds and nominate him for the presidency. He has been very sensible in not charging that up to President-elect Wilson but to William J. Bryan. Mr. Wilson has been very considerate in his attitude toward the Democratic Speaker and presumably will so continue. But the Speaker is very bitter toward William J. Bryan and if the latter is brought into the cabinet and thus made a big factor in the administration, it will conduce toward friction with the house.

It should be noted, however, that much of the former power, held by a Speaker of the house, has been taken from him. His assent or dissent is not as important as of yore. The big Democrat at the South end of the Capitol is most often the chairman of ways and means and floor leader, Oscar W. Underwood. He and President-elect Wilson have got along very amicably, all of which bodes well for Democratic efforts to avoid clashing.

A more radical Democratic faction in the house had begun to assert itself long before the last session adjourned. That faction was largely in active sympathy with Bryan, or claimed to be, and now can be counted upon to assert itself with new vigor. Clark and Underwood held that faction in check pretty effectually. If Bryan comes to town as a member of the cabinet the radical Democrats of the house would, of course, be speedily forming a close coalition with him that might make for serious trouble.

But as already asserted, if these things come it will be only after a period. The Democrats have been terribly chastened during the long period of wandering in the Wilderness. They have the Republican example before them and the almost-wreck of the Republican party in the recent election because of factional differences. All the pressure from above will be to suppress Democratic factionalism. Everybody realizes that the Republicans and the Progressives are not likely to unite and make a great opposition party right away. Such quarrels in parties are tedious. It requires years to settle them.

Knowing all that from bitter experience, Democrats at Washington can be counted upon to hold together for a while. There will be a lively frazzles now and then but the plane of cleavage between the Democratic factions will not develop for a year or two, if it develops at all. Great efforts there will be to keep the dove of peace hovering about till after the campaign of 1914 and also till after the presidential campaign of 1916. The party has capable leaders, with whom sensible ideas are likely to prevail.

Congress is most likely to promote these party quarrels. Talk pro and con about an extra session of congress in the spring is even now as prolific as cabinet speculation. President-elect Wilson has said publicly that he will not announce now whether he intends to call an extra session of congress or not. Privately, the word is brought to Washington that he expects to issue such a call. That is the natural thing for him to do. Party expediency will demand it. The country has passed its verdict upon the chief issues. Unless there is an extra session of congress, the country will have to wait for sixteen or eighteen months for legislation and then all the agitation and discussion

over it would be thrust right into the Congressional campaign of 1914.

But in three or four months of 1913 a Democratic senate and house could revise the tariff and enact other laws to which the National platform commits the party. There would be no campaign just ahead to be considered. With this important work finished, the Wilson administration could settle down to its tasks and have more than a year in which to show what it could do before there was another appeal to the voters. There would be opportunity for the country to judge what merit there was in criticism of tariff revision and other legislation. These laws would be all in operation so that men would know just what they meant.

But the business interests of the country want the period of uncertainty to end. That should be a convincing argument for an extra session, even if there were no political argument.

WAITS EIGHTY-ONE YEARS TO CAST VOTE

Citizen of New Mexico Casts a Ballot for President at Last.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, November 7.—To wait just eighty-one years for the privilege of voting for a president of the United States and then have the pleasure of casting his vote for the successful candidate, Woodrow Wilson, leader of a party to which he had belonged for over four score years was the privilege and experience of Gregorio Maes, of Santa Fe.

Although 102 years of age, Mr. Maes traveled three miles to the polls in precinct No. 4 Tuesday, making the trip in a buggy.

"I have waited a long time to do this," he said to some Democrats standing around him, "but you do not know what a consolation it is finally to feel that I am a citizen of a full-fledged State in the Union, helping elect the President of that Union."

Then the old man who has outlived the Biblical span of life by a third of a century, handed his ballot to the teller and said: "I give thanks to the Almighty for sparing me to see the day of sunshine for the State in which I was born and lived all my life."

Mr. Maes has, indeed, lived. Born in 1810 he has lived through one century into another, and seen three different nations guard the destiny of New Mexico. As a boy he witnessed the decline and fall of Spanish power in the New World. As a man he saw the rise and fall of Mexican domination. And in the fulness of his years he has seen the American occupation and the unparalleled expansion of the southwest under its enlightened stimulus.

For over sixty years Mr. Maes has seen New Mexico struggle for statehood and again and again heard that congress had closed its doors on the aspiring statehood-debuts. Finally, after he himself had rounded out a century, far older in years than the territory itself in which he lived, the staunch Democrat went to the polls yesterday to perform the final act symbolic of full-fledged statehood.

Votes at Ninety-eight.

Another veteran citizen was Jose de la Cruz Rodriguez who is reported to be 98 years of age and who also voted yesterday, casting his first ballot for presidential electors. Born only four years after Mr. Maes, Don Rodriguez can say that his natal year was that of the printing press. He was one year old when Napoleon met his Waterloo and five years of age when the first ship crossed the Atlantic. At the age of fourteen he could have seen the first passenger train in the United States. When he became of age, Morse had just invented the telegraph. He was 23 years old when Queen Victoria ascended Great Britain's throne. He was past thirty when he heard news of the war with Mexico and he was 34 when the French revolution of '48 broke out. He was already a grey haired man past fifty when Abraham Lincoln was shot and nine years past the three-score and ten limit of Biblical days when the Chicago fire, now almost forgotten, was opened to the world.

Those two old men, Don Maes and Don Rodriguez, could swap stories on the history of the world which would make some of the 15,000,000 voters yesterday look like babies in swaddling clothes by an age comparison.

OPPOSITION TO FREAR MAY COME

(Continued from Page One.)

from Nova Scotia and had reached San Francisco, turned back and started for Washington, is to pave the way for holding up the Governor's confirmation. His principal reason for returning East was because of a law case which compelled his presence.

Just what the plans of Attorney Kinney are is not generally known here, even to some of his close friends, but it is known that advice has been given to the local Democrats by local war-horses that the only way to prevent a continuance of Republican administration in Hawaii is to make their first effort in December and among the Republican senators. The senate has a Republican majority and if efforts are to be made to turn this into a blocking body, the entire Kulo-Frear controversy may again be foisted upon congress.

Judge Quarles, one of the prominent Democrats of the Island party, is to leave for Washington on the next steamer, and although it is stated he is going on private business, the judge will undoubtedly take in hand any discussions affecting the future of the Hawaiian Islands. With Attorneys Kinney and Quarles in Washington together and with the advice given the local Democracy the movement to block the Governor's confirmation may shortly come to the surface.

Kinney Not For Governor.

However, W. A. Kinney stated positively in San Francisco, just before returning East, that as an attorney he was making more money than he could if he was ten governors called into existence. He stated that he considered it an honor to have had his name mentioned for the governorship, and thanked those who had brought his name to the front.

He stated to the same person that he was extremely successful with his law business since he took up his residence on the mainland and had not lost a case. The reason for his returning to New York was because of a case which was pending in a court and he was compelled to return although he had hoped to visit Honolulu first. He expects to come here later on. There was no mention of a trip to Washington in the interest of the Island Democracy.

Reappointment Certain.

Walter F. Frear will be reappointed Governor of Hawaii for a full term of four years by President Taft and his name will be sent to the senate for confirmation as soon as congress convenes.

This was the announcement contained in a letter from Secretary of the Interior Fisher received by Governor Frear yesterday. Secretary Fisher enclosed a letter he had received from President Taft in which the Executive said that he had read the Secretary's recommendations, following his investigation in Hawaii, and that as a result he would send Governor Frear's name to the senate for confirmation when that body convened.

The letter from Secretary Fisher with its enclosure is confirmatory of the semi-official announcement made some weeks ago that Governor Frear would be reappointed. As the letters in both instances were written after the election, they show that the defeat of President Taft for reelection has not caused him to change his mind as to the Governorship of Hawaii.

THIRTEEN UNLUCKY YEARS ENDED NOW

Charging her husband, Charles Butzke, with extreme cruelty, Mrs. Louis Butzke yesterday filed suit for divorce asking the custody of the three minor children and such other relief as the court may award.

In her petition for divorce, Mrs. Butzke alleges that they were married in Honolulu July 4, 1899, and that ever since the wedding day her husband has "viciously and cruelly assaulted, beat, bruised and wronged her."

The last specific instance of the kind she recites occurred November 16, when she avers he beat her severely, tore the clothes from her body and called her vile names in the presence of the minor children. She says she left him the same day.

In closing Mrs. Butzke adds the charge that her husband becomes intoxicated and that he has a "brutal disposition and an ungovernable temper."

Col. Wilbur E. Wilder, Fifth Cavalry, was host last evening at his quarters at Schofield Barracks, at a dinner at which Brigadier-General Jacobson, department commander, was the guest of honor. Other guests were Captain and Mrs. Sturges, Princess Kawananakoa, Mr. and Mrs. Gerrit P. Wilder and Maj. and Mrs. B. F. Cheatham.

THE QUESTION OF NOURISHMENT

A Better Digestion Will Increase The Value of Your Food to You Many Times.

When your food does not nourish you, the blood is thin or impure. Unless the blood is pure, assimilation, the final step of digestion, is imperfectly done and the body poorly nourished. Every day instances of lack of nourishment because of thin or impure blood are seen in children, who eat almost continually yet do not grow; in convalescents from the grip, fever, or some other serious disease, who remain pale, weak and debilitated; in persons who are run down through overwork or worry and are unable to get back their strength.

Before the body can be properly nourished, the blood must first be cleansed, built up and made fit to work. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will do this more quickly and effectively than any other medicine. They contain the very elements which the thin blood lacks. Not only do they strengthen the stomach but they build up the blood so that you get full nourishment from the food.

"For six years I suffered untold misery from stomach trouble," says Mrs. H. P. Flanagan, Matron, State Penitentiary, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, "although I was treated by four physicians. No two agreed as to the nature or cause of my disease. One said I had ulcers of the stomach, another that it was chronic stomach trouble and incurable, another called it neuralgia."

"The pain was dull, not sharp, and when I walked or rode I noticed it was a great deal more severe. It was relieved when I rested or would lie down. I had no appetite and didn't care to eat at all. I tried to eat to keep up my strength but the pain was there whether I ate or not. I was run down in strength and weight."

"My husband persuaded me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I am so well now that I eat everything I want to. I have no trouble with my stomach and have no doubt that my cure is complete. My general health is good and I have gained in weight."

Send today for the free booklet, "What to Eat and How to Eat." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50c. per box; six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Adv.